

Millwood: This 18th-century village grew around a large commercial grist-mill near Carter Hall, a limestone plantation home built 1792-98 by Col. Nathaniel Burwell, son of Carter Burwell, builder of Carter’s Grove near Williamsburg and great-grandson of Robert ‘King’ Carter. The house is about .2 mile north of the village on Route 255 (Bishop Meade Highway) and is not visible from the road. It serves as the international headquarters of Project Hope. After the Civil War, Millwood became a settlement for freed blacks and tradesmen. The village retains much of its 19th-century character.

Park at the mill and walk around to view the following buildings:

1 Burwell-Morgan Mill: This merchant mill, established by Col. Nathaniel Burwell and Revolutionary War hero Gen. Daniel Morgan, was in operation by 1786. Wheat and other grains from the mill were shipped to the West Indies. The stone and frame mill is said to have been built by Hessian prisoners of war (German mercenaries employed by the British). It was restored by the Clarke County Historical Association and operates as a working museum. (540) 837-1799

2 Brookside: (southwest of the mill) Built in 1786, it was Col. Burwell’s summer home before the completion of Carter Hall. Brookside was remodeled during the late 19th-century to reflect Victorian tastes.

3 Miller’s House: Directly behind the mill is the frame house completed for the miller’s family ca. 1805 and expanded in the 1870s.

4 Tollhouse: Just beyond the miller’s house is the small frame building that served as a tollhouse on the Millwood-Berryville Turnpike after 1852. Many early roads were privately owned and required the payment of a toll for use.

5 Three Pounds: Across Spout Run, on the hill, Joseph Tuley, a tanner from New Jersey, built this house in the 1790s. ‘Three Pounds’ was the amount of rent he paid for his tannery site, which was located between the Tollhouse and Spout Run.

Walk back to the parking lot. Two doors west of the mill is the Clarke House.

6 Clarke House: This fine Federal-style home was constructed in 1842 and operated as a tavern during the 19th century. Col. John Singleton Mosby was preparing to negotiate his surrender at Clarke House in 1865, when he suspected a trap. At the last moment he rode to Marshall, Virginia (then known as Salem), where he disbanded his troops. He never surrendered officially.

7 Locke Store: Across from the mill is a recently modernized mid-19th-century general store with pressed metal ceilings. It is located on the site of the first store in Millwood. Next door is an 1805 log structure, which was also used as a store. Locke & Co., store and eatery: (540) 837-1275.

From the mill, drive west on Route 723 (Millwood Road).

8 Millwood Community Center: At the western edge of the village, .4 mile west of the mill, this frame schoolhouse was built in 1910 for African-American children, replacing an earlier 1860s school. It is owned by a non-profit organization and serves as a community center.

B Scaleby: (In 1.1 miles, on the right, you will see the entrance gate.) The Gilpins, a Baltimore railroad family, built this elegant, 22,000 sq. ft. Colonial Revival-style mansion with steel girder construction in 1910-1912.

C Saratoga: (.4 mile on the left; not visible from the road) Hessian prisoners built this limestone house in 1780 for Gen. Morgan. Named for his Revolutionary War victory near Saratoga Springs, New York, it is a National Historic Landmark.

D Town of Boyce: Boyce, founded in 1880 with the arrival of the Shenandoah Valley Railroad, was named for Col. Upton Boyce, who helped persuade the railroad to pass through Clarke County. The handsome commercial buildings on Main Street, the Victorian houses, and the railroad station offer visitors a glimpse into a turn-of-the-century railroad town.

9 Railroad Station: (on the left) This 1913 passenger/freight station, (embellished with local funds), replaced a modest frame structure. A private ‘rail mail’ museum is its planned new use.

10 Town Hall: This red brick building, in the form of a Classical temple, was built in 1908 for the Bank of Boyce and became town hall in 1987.

11 Old Boyce Grocery Store: Three doors down from the town hall, this former grocery store retains many original architectural elements. The second floor once housed the town’s movie theater. In 2000, it was renovated as a jewelry store with a Venetian flair. Elizabeth Locke Jewels: (540) 837-3088

Turn left (south) onto 340 (Greenway Avenue). It is 1.5 miles to the intersection with 17/50 (John Mosby Highway); go straight, south on 340.

E Walnut Grove: The farm to your left has been in the Bryarly family since the 1770s. The brick Federal-style house was built ca. 1779.

F Mount Airy: (.2 mile south of Walnut Grove) The early 20th-century owner of this 18th-century limestone house was a road commissioner who donated his stone fences to build the pike that is now Route 340. It has been a restaurant and country inn since 1981. L’Auberge Provençal: (540) 837-1375

Continue 1.8 miles and bear left onto 658 (White Post Road). On the left you will see the recently expanded late 19th-century Gothic-Revival style Mt. Olive Baptist Church.

G White Post Historic District: This village grew around a white-painted marker that Thomas, Lord Fairfax, 6th Baron Cameron, (1693–1781) had erected in about 1750. It points the way to his estate, Greenway Court, a mile to the south. After his land agent, Robert ‘King’ Carter, died in 1732, Fairfax directly managed his vast holdings (about 1600 square miles). When he made Greenway Court his home in 1747, this National Historic Landmark became a seat of tremendous power. A teenage George Washington surveyed for Lord Fairfax. White Post has a fine collection of 19th- and early 20th-century homes and churches.

12 Bishop Meade Memorial Church: (on the right, before the White Post) This fine brick Gothic Revival-style church was built in 1875. It is named for local resident William Meade, third Episcopal bishop of Virginia and founder of the Theological Seminary of Virginia in Alexandria.

Turn left at the White Post. On the right you will see Meadea.

13 Meadea: Built in the 1780s, this 1½-story, clapboard-covered log dwelling with exterior-end stone chimneys is typical of 18th-century Shenandoah Valley homesteads. It is the oldest surviving building in White Post. Meadea was home to Richard Kidder Meade, aide to General Washington and father of Bishop William Meade. Today, it is the home of a Meade family descendent.

Continue for .4 mile to a turn-around on the left, across from the small frame train station built about 1910. Return to the White Post and turn left onto Route 658 (White Post Road).

14 White Post Restorations: Antique cars are restored by this small firm with a national reputation. Tours available (540) 837-1140.

Stop at the intersection with Route 627 (Carters Line Road). Just beyond the intersection is:

H Mesilla: (on the right, .5 mile from the White Post) This impressive mid 19th-century brick house is notable for its Greek Revival-style detailing and its fine collection of outbuildings, including a stone slave quarters and meat house.

Turn left onto Route 627 and continue for 1.4 miles. Look for Mountain View on the left.

I Mountain View: This 2-story Federal-style brick dwelling was the home of Bishop William Meade. It remained in the Meade Family until after the Civil War.

Continue to the intersection with Route 622 (Borden’s Spring Road). At the intersection you will see the entrance to Montana Hall

J Montana Hall: Called Poplar Hill when built in the 1830s, the main house of this old plantation was rebuilt in the 1950s, but many of the original outbuildings remain.

Turn left on Route 622 (Borden’s Spring Road). In .4 mile, look for Providence, on the left.

K Providence: This 2-story, Federal-style brick dwelling was constructed ca. 1809 by John Kerfoot, a wealthy farmer. According to tradition, bricks kilned on the property were used to construct Bethel Church (item M below).

About 1.2 miles, just before the intersection with Route 624 (Red Gate Road), look for Long Branch on a hilltop to the left.

L Long Branch: Construction on this Federal-style home was begun about 1811 by a descendent of ‘King’ Carter, Robert Carter Burwell, who died in the War of 1812. The house was completed in the Greek Revival-style in the 1840s by Maj. Hugh M. Nelson, who died in the Civil War. The house was restored in 1989 and features hand blocked wallpaper and exquisite antiques. Long Branch is owned by a private foundation that operates a horse farm, house museum, and community resource center. It is open for tours and special events. The entrance is on Route 626 (Nelson Road), the next crossroad. Long Branch House Museum: (540) 837-1856

Continue .5 mile on Route 622 (now Swift Shoals Road) and turn right onto Route 625 (Bethel Lane), a small gravel drive. A marker for Upshot, a modern home, is just past the turn.

M Bethel Church: Baptists constructed this brick church in 1833 on the site of an earlier Quaker log meeting house. The building, largely unaltered, features oil lighting and four separate entrances – one each for the black, white, male, and female members of the congregation. It opens for special events twice a year.

Return to Routes 622 and 624. Turn right on Route 624 (Red Gate Road) 1.2 miles to Route 626 (Nelson Road). Bear right on Route 624 .6 mile to Rts. 50/17 (John Mosby Highway). Turn left and proceed 1.3 miles to the State Arboretum of Virginia, a left turn.

N State Arboretum of Virginia and Blandy Experimental Farm: Originally part of the Tuleyries plantation, these 712 acres were left to the University of Virginia in 1926 by New York stock-broker Graham F. Blandy. An imposing 10-room brick slave quarters built 1825-1830 was expanded in 1943 and converted to laboratories and faculty housing. An arboretum was planted on 175 acres of the property; with the remaining acreage used for environmental research or leased for farming. Blandy was designated the State Arboretum of Virginia in 1986. (540)837-1758

15 Tuleyries: (west of the Arboretum, .3 mile on the right of Route 750) This Federal-style mansion was constructed in 1833 by Joseph Tuley, Jr., son of the Millwood tanner. Its name melds the family name with that of a French royal palace, the Tuileries. Some local folk, with tongue in check, suggested it be called Hide Park.

Turn right (east) on Rts. 50/17 (John Mosby Highway) from the Arboretum. Proceed 3.2 miles to Route 723 (Millwood Road) and turn left. In .4 mile, on the right, look for granite marker.

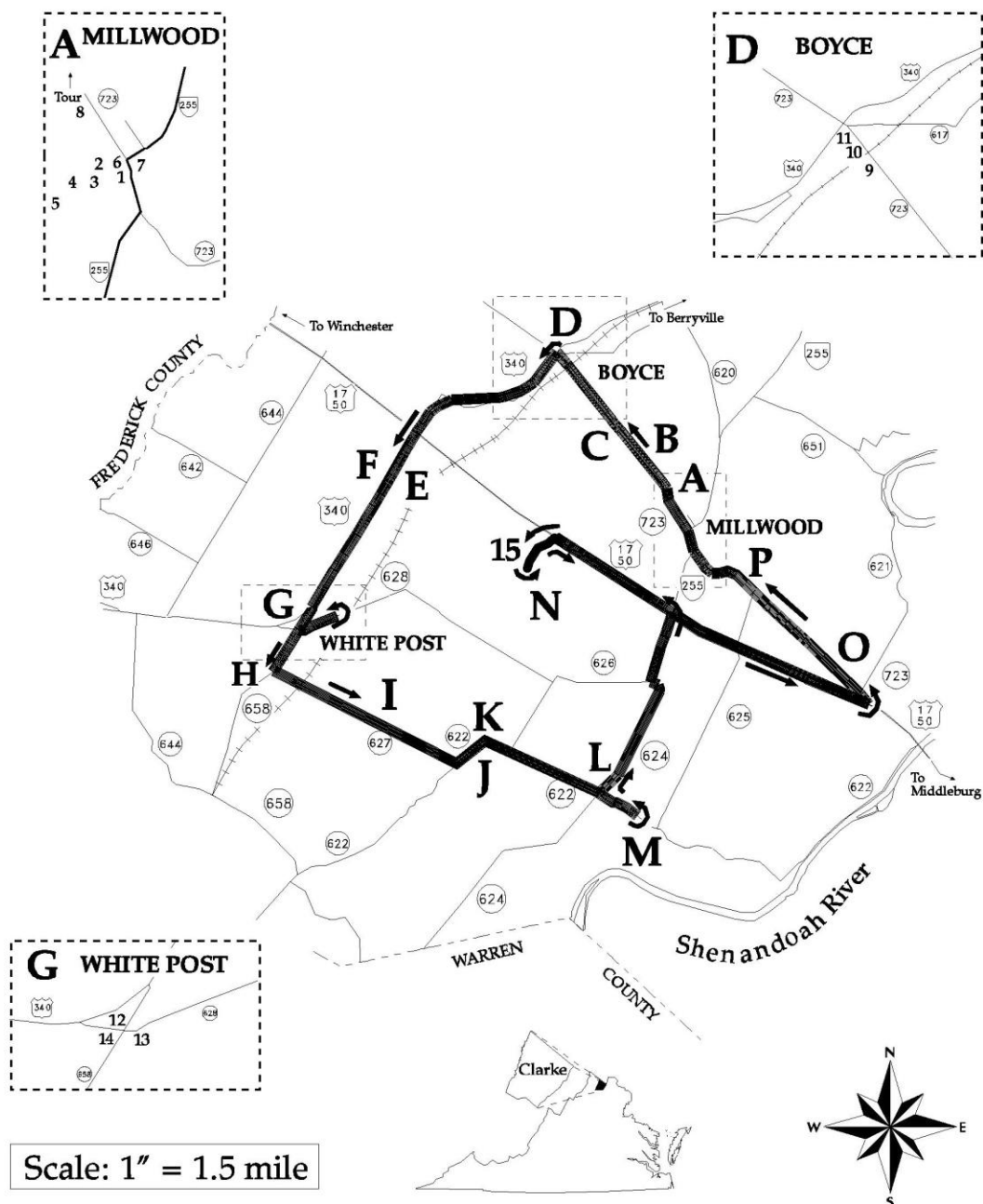
O Vineyard Fight: On December 16, 1864, Clarke County native Lt. John Russell led a 60-man contingent of Mosby’s Rangers in a skirmish with 65 members of the 14th Pennsylvania Cavalry near the Vineyard farm. The Federals lost 10 killed, 20 wounded, and 68 taken prisoner; none of Russell’s men were injured.

P Carter Hall Mill and Miller’s House: This mill complex, with its 1796 stone mill and a mid 19th-century frame home, is located on Spout Run. Smaller than the merchant mill at Millwood, it served the needs of the Carter Hall plantation.

Continue on Route 723 (Millwood Road), bearing right at Route 255 (Bishop Meade Highway) to return to Millwood. Or turn left on Route 255 to return to Rts. 17/50 (John Mosby Highway) to D.C., Route 340, or I-81).

Clarke County, Virginia Greenway Historic Driving Tour

- A. Millwood (walking tour)
 - 1. Burwell-Morgan Mill*
 - 2. Brookside
 - 3. Miller's House
 - 4. Toll House
 - 5. Three Pounds
 - 6. Clarke House
 - 7. Locke Store
 - 8. Millwood Community Center
- B. Scaleby*
- C. Saratoga±
- D. Town of Boyce
 - 9. Railway Station
 - 10. Town Hall
 - 11. Old Boyce Grocery Store
- E. Walnut Grove
- F. Mount Airy
- G. White Post Historic District*
 - 12. Bishop Meade Memorial Church*
 - 13. Meadea*
 - 14. White Post Restorations
- H. Mesilla
- I. Mountain View*
- J. Montana Hall
- K. Providence*
- L. Long Branch*
- M. Bethel Church*
- N. VA State Arboretum/Blandy Farm*
 - 15. Tuleyries
- O. Mosby's Rangers skirmish site
- P. Carter Hall Mill & Miller's House



*Nat'l Register of Historic Places & VA Landmarks Register

±National Historic Landmark

Clarke County, Virginia Greenway Historic Driving Tour

A walk through Millwood and Boyce and a drive through the Greenway Historic District in Clarke County offers a glimpse of a lifestyle unique in the Shenandoah Valley. Most of the Valley was settled by Scots-Irish and German immigrants who worked small farms, but this part of present-day Clarke County also attracted the sons and grandsons of wealthy Tidewater families – Carters, Burwells, Randolphs, Harrisons, and Byrds and includes part of Robert ‘King’ Carter’s 50,000-acre land grant from Lord Fairfax. This Tidewater gentry brought with them their tradition of large plantations worked by slaves.

As you explore the county, please remember that most of the historic buildings are privately owned and not open to the public. Where the public is welcome, a telephone number is given so you can check hours of operation and tour schedules. Picnic supplies are available at the general store in Millwood – you may want to stop for a light lunch and a little leg-stretcher at the State Arboretum.



Saratoga (1780)
home of Gen. Daniel Morgan



Developed by the
Clarke County
Historical Association,
Mary Morris, Archivist; &
Cinebar Productions, Inc.,
Newport News, Virginia,
for the

Clarke County Historic Preservation Commission
John Bieschke, Chairman

For further information contact
the Clarke County Historical Association
32 East Main Street,
Berryville, VA 22611
(540) 955-2600

or the Clarke County Planning Department
(540) 955-5132

Also available:
Long Marsh
Historic Driving Tour

This publication has been funded in part with federal funds from the National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. However, the contents and opinions do not necessarily reflect the views or policies of the Department of Interior.

This program receives federal financial assistance for identification and protection of historic properties. Under Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, the U.S. Department of the Interior prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, color, national origin, or handicap in its federally assisted programs. If you believe you have been discriminated against in any program, activity, or facility as described above, or if you desire further information, please write to: Office of Equal Opportunity, U.S. Department of the Interior, Washington, DC 20240

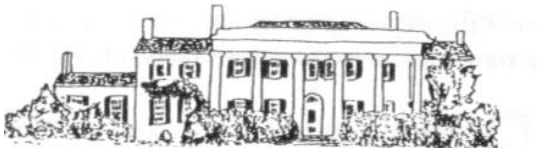
CLARKE COUNTY VIRGINIA



Greenway Court (ca. 1747)
(no longer standing)
home of Thomas, Lord Fairfax,
6th Baron Cameron.

Greenway Historic Driving Tour

including walking tours of
the community of Millwood &
the Town of Boyce



Carter Hall (1792)
home of Col. Nathaniel Burwell

**Clarke County
Historic Preservation
Commission**

January 2005